



MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1765.

JOHN HAMPDEN to WM. PYM.

SIR, From page 298.

IN the estimate given in my last, nothing is included for the pay and perquisites of a great number of custom house and naval officers in the colonies. Nothing is reckoned for the extraordinary levies of men and money during all the wars since the settlement of America. This last alone has been a burthen of many millions sterling, besides the flower of the country annually drawn out to almost certain destruction, and that generally not by voluntary enlistment, but by the most arbitrary impositions: The commissions and exorbitant gains of the British merchants and factors on all goods sent to or from the colonies—£ 15 per cent. at least on an average, makes no part of that estimate. Nothing is reckoned for the gains of the merchant and retailer in the colonies. Nor has it been considered in forming the above calculate, that Great-Britain being an independant state, can easily make her colonies pay in their consumption all the taxes on her manufactures, while the poor colonists being dependant, cannot in return make the consumer in Britain pay the whole duties on imports from America: so far from it, that the truth is, a considerable part thereof falls on the planter. However, let these be thrown in, with the American taxes for the support of common justice, as county charges, those for the support of religion and learning, as college and parish charges, with town charges and provisions for the poor. The above sum of three millions, which is exclusive of the sugar act and stamp act, bears a vast proportion to all the rents and other incomes in America, real and personal. What this is in the pound, I will not pretend to say at present, but am well assured it is much heavier than that of the land tax in England, even confined as that is to a very small part of the lands in South Britain, and those rated much below their real value.—I have heard divers intelligent gentlemen assert, that if all the lands in South Britain only were taxed equally, 2s per pound, would, with the other branches of the revenue, not only pay the interest of the national debt, but in a few years so augment the sinking fund as to discharge the whole.—Well then may you and the late M^r. H. be called on to behold the happy people of North America who pay no taxes—Who neither directly nor indirectly contribute any thing to the King's revenue!—Behold with a supercilious, jealous and malignant eye, those "undutiful children of your tender care, who have never cast in a mite to support the glory and grandeur of Great Britain, their *Alma Mater*!"

After what I have told you, can any man wonder at the immense riches and revenues of Great-Britain? Is it at all strange that the wives of brewers and button-makers should be able to vie in their drest and equipage with the greatest Queens and Empresses? It is a common thing in England for tradesmen by their industry to acquire from ten to a hundred thousand pounds sterling. Merchants and other commoners have realized a million. There never was but one man in North America that acquired an hundred thousand pounds sterling, which is more than any subject there at this day can realize. The high price of labor in America has been attributed to every cause but the true one. The truth is, it is principally owing to the high taxes the colonists pay, foreign and domestic.

If America now pays in taxes, as I am satisfied is the fact, per Annum

Had things been left only to the course they were in before the late regulations, America <i>ceteris paribus</i> , would in 20 years have yielded—	6,000,000
In 40 years — — — — —	12,000,000
In 60 years — — — — —	24,000,000
In 80 years — — — — —	48,000,000
In 100 years — — — — —	96,000,000

* The late Queen having refused to purchase a rich Silk, as extravagantly dear; Old Parsons the Brewer swore he would buy it for *Bess*, as he called his wife, and accordingly did. Upon which the Queen only said, she was glad his Majesty's subjects were so rich.

Reckoning according to the natural increase of the Inhabitants, which double is less than twenty years. It requires no great penetration to foresee that, if it could be made the interest of North-America, to abstain from manufacturing another century and an half, they would consume annually more than all Europe could supply. In a much less time Great Britain might, if things were put on the true footing, or even left as they were, dispose of all hers, among her own colonists, and that for a good, sure and certain profit, with the double advantage of enriching the British merchants, and increasing the public revenue, as has ever been the case since the first settlement of the colonies, who by their consumptions alone, have paid since the year 1600 a far greater sum in this way, than the whole national debt, without reckoning a farthing for interest, simple or compound or for the profits of the British merchant, manufacturer or landholder. All this, as heretofore, might have been effected imperceptibly to the colonists, except a few of them, and without the murmur and clamour ever attending a bungling shoulder tax, laid on like the lashes of a dog whipper. The art of taxation is by far the most nice game in the political world. What American peasant, before the late tremendous regulations, ever dreamt that his dearly bought coat to defend him from a seven months winter, was taxed half its cost to those who live and die in the ease, luxury and prodigality of Britain? Now they all know it, and that further and more direct taxes, internal and external, are required of them.

The *Administrator* has sagely proposed, that imposts on American commerce, inwards & outwards there, with an excise, stamp & land taxes, should be the present objects of parliamentary taxation, & that all other ways & means should for a while be left to the colony assemblies, to support the colony government. This is the rare gentleman, who in a most selfless dedication compliments George Grenville, on measures that will make his name detestable in the ears of all North-America, while the sun and moon shall endure, as it will all those of the placemen in the colonies, great and small, who have been the promoters of his wild projects and researches after the philosopher's stone. As to the little creatures that be cloistered, cajoled or bought up by the dozen at a dear rate last winter & the winter before, most of them in their own country would sell as cheap as Tomcods, Smelts and Pigeons, when the markets are glutted. I will not, as some have in the latest London papers, charge a late Minister with being in the measures of Versailles. But this I say, that had France given ten millions of *Louis d'ors* to bring about the late peace, and the measures consequent thereto, in relation to the British colonies, it might be affirmed she never spent French coin among British Ministers to so good a purpose since the days of Will the Norman.

Is it a marvel then, that the colonist though very artificially and gradually disposed to *submission, passive obedience, and non-resistance*, should all of a sudden, be alarmed, rouse, grow tumultuous, outrageous, and to all appearance, as fixed and determinate as fate? What does that bungling, cobling No Statesman deserve, who by his Quixotism has occasioned such a convulsion and commotion? Did a true politician ever tempt a young lion to try his paws, or a young eagle his wings and talons before the time? The eagles and the lions must have their prey; and 'tis far better that a reasonable portion should be quietly yielded, than to have them ranging and prowling at large, among the herds of the fields, and the flocks of the air, if from this consideration only, that when let loose, tho' it is possible that in a combined force of inferior individuals, the greatest of them may meet with his match; yet it would occasion much bloodshed.

vide page 307. HAMPDEN.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from Goodwin's Wharf, at the North End of Boston, last Friday Night, a Lighter Boat, had no Sa^s, and a new Mast lately put in, with a small Mofes Boat belonging to her.—Whoever will give Information of the said Lighter and Boat, and shall discover the Person or Persons who took her away so that they may be brought to Justice, shall have Ten Dollars Reward, and all Charges paid, by Boston, Dec. 14 1765. BENJA^{cudworth}.

BOSTON, (Hanover Square) Dec. 18. 1765.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

Your inserting the following Letter sent on Monday Evening last to the Honorable Andrew Oliver, Esq; Commissioner for distributing Stamps in this Province, with the Proceedings occasioned thereon, will oblige THE TRUE SONS OF LIBERTY.

Hanover Square, Dec. 18. 1765.

SIR,

THE respectable Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, observe your Answer to an anonymous Letter published in Messrs Edes and Gill's News-Paper of To-day, which we don't think satisfactory; therefore desire that you would, To-morrow, appear under Liberty Tree, at 12 o'Clock, to make a public Resignation. Your Non compliance, Sir, will incur the Displeasure of The True-born Sons of Liberty.

N. B. Provided you comply with the above, you shall be treated with the greatest Politeness and Humanity. If not.....!

And Yesterday Morning was found posted up in the most public Part of this Town an Advertisement, of which the following is a true Copy:

"St-pp! St-pp! St-pp! No. Stamp 222

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 17th, 1765. Stamp

THE true-born Sons of LIBERTY are desired to meet under Liberty Tree at XII o'Clock This Day, to hear the Public Resignation, under Oath, of Andrew Oliver, Esq; Distributor of Stamps for the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay..... A Resignation? Yes."

In Consequence of which Mr. Secretary Oliver, about 9 o'Clock Yesterday Morning, sent his Compliments to a Number of Gentlemen, Merchants, &c. with a Desire that they would attend upon him at the Time appointed; and accordingly, the Gentlemen Selectmen of the Town, with the Merchants and principal Inhabitants of the Town, to the amount of upwards of 2000, assembled at the Tree of Liberty at the Time appointed; and when there, received a Note from Mr. Secretary, of which the following is an exact Copy:

"Mr. Oliver presents his Compliments to the GENTLEMEN assembled at the Tree of LIBERTY, and acquaints them that it has been proposed to him to make his Resignation at the Town-House. If this be agreeable to them, he will meet them there at 12 o'Clock.—If not, he will come up, as was first proposed, and give them all the Satisfaction they can desire.

"Tuesday 11 o'Clock."

But this not being satisfactory to the ASSEMBLY, it was desired he would come up under the TREE, and there declare it; upon the Return of the Messenger, he came up at the Time appointed, and declared as follows, viz:

WHEREAS a Declaration was Yesterday inserted in my Name and at my Desire, in some of the Boston News-Papers, that I would not act as Distributor of the Stamps, within this Province, which Declaration I am informed, is not satisfactory.

I DO hereby in the most explicit and unreserved Manner declare, that I have never taken any Measures, in Consequence of my Deputation for that Purpose, to act in the Office; and that I never will, directly or indirectly, by myself or any under me, make use of the said Deputation, or take any Measures for enforcing the Stamp-Act in America; which is so grievous to the People. ANDREW OLIVER.

Boston, 17 Dec. 1765.

Copy

SUFFOLK, ff.

Boston, Dec. 17th. 1765.

The Honorable ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; Subscriber to the above Writing, made Oath to the same. (Signed) R^t: DANA, Just. Pacis.

After which three Cheers were given, and then Mr. Oliver addressed himself to the People in the following Words, Gentlemen,

I Shall always think myself very happy to serve this People, when it shall lie in my Power.

After which three Cheers were again given him—and Hanover Square was clear in 10 Minutes.

And a glorious sight it was, which beheld.

Minister. But I will. vide News Paper Aug. 1, 1768. And a glorious sight it was, which beheld. vide the Act p. 53. [vol. 2 page 185]

From the London Prints to the 16th of October, bro't by the Duke of Cumberland Packet. Capt. Goodridge, arrived at New-York in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, we have the following Advice, viz.

From the Public Ledger, London October 21.

SOH! the Bomb has burst in North America, and the Stamp Distributors are, by the explosion, all blown out of their places. What a miscarriage of policy has this proved to the good old Woman the late budget-monger and Financier, who is now become so soufed in the fuds as to be disgraced, as a politician for ever.

Poor Messieurs Anti Sejanus, Detector and Co. (writers in favor of the late ministry) what, in the name of wonder, will become of your mighty masters and their cause? Their darling project blown up, now annihilates all hope; for the people who only despised them before, begin now heartily to hate them: so that their cafe is at length become a most desperate one indeed.

What, Gentlemen, let me ask you, can you have farther to say for your Masters? You have all got upon a quick-sand, and your bark of a cause must quite bulge. I know but of one expedient left you to try for saving it, and that is, by roundly asserting the American Mob have been spirited up by the present administration: which will at least appear as plausible as that which was said to have been used on a similar occasion, which was, that the Favourite had spirited up the late Spitalfields mob.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

S I R,

THE unhappy Disturbances in America, in consequence of the Stamp Duty, are the Reason that I send you the following Extract of a Letter, dated Boston, Aug. 22.

"Did we not second your Designs in your unmeaning Expedition against Carthagea, by sending 4000 Men thither; which you there used up? Or have you forgot our giving you a Peace by taking Cape Breton in 1745 and thereby delivering you from your Enemies? The Succours that we gave you at Martinico are too recent to have elapsed your Memory: And if the North Americans had not seasonably arrived at the Havana when a raging Distemper carried off your Troops, 'tis presumed the Place could not have been taken.

'Tis true, you took Quebec, in Conjunction with the Royal Americans, who during that War had above 15,000 Men in the Field. Now you, on your Side of the Water, make a Merit of taking Canada for our Sakes—but you know better,—and that it was for your own Sakes.

For these above-mentioned Services you have rewarded us with insupportable Taxes, and even infernal ones, Stamp-Duty, &c. And that you, our tender Parent, who, Mr. G. says, has nursed us in our Infancy, should not be wanting in Acts of Kindness to us, you have long since favored us with pouring out your Necessaries upon us;—I mean, by emptying all your Goals, and sending us your Excellencies who practise Murder and Robbery here; for the Roads between Philadelphia and New-Jersey are more dangerous to pass than ever Hounslow Heath was; fifteen of these Wretches (who you favoured us with the 30th of last March from Newgate) are luckily taken. Such are some of the precious Returns from our indulgent Parent, for our many Services.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 5. We are informed the title of Duke of Grenwich is to be conferred upon the Earl of Bute's eldest Son.

The report of Lord Temple and Mr. Greenville's being again employed, and joining issue with the present administration, begins to be strongly revived, but that the great Commoner declines any farther concerns.

Oct. 8. By letters from Boston in New-England, by way of Bristol, there is an account of a dangerous mob, which arose in the middle of August on account of the stamp-duty, and did considerable mischief; but on the 26th of that month they were more violent than before, which continued till Sunday the 1st of September, by which time they had raised and armed 500 men, and had committed several of the rioters to goal; but not till after they had destroyed all the goods and papers of the Comptroller, Judge of Admiralty, Distributor of Stamps, as well as every individual article in the house of Lieut. Governor Hutchinson, even to the uncovering his house, burning all his books and papers, carrying off even his cloaths, as well as those of his sister and daughters, putting them on by way of masquerade, besides 900 l. sterling in cash, scarce leaving him any more than the shirt he had on. At Newport in Rhode-Island, they acted in the same manner, so that the principal persons were obliged to fly for refuge on board the Cygnet man of war.

It is said the inhabitants of America are so far from desiring the introduction of Episcopacy in the colonies, that their respective agents have orders to remonstrate against it.

It is strongly reported that Mr. Secretary Conway will soon be created a Peer of Great Britain.

Oct. 12 We are informed from Newmarket, that a gentleman of the turf won there last week 9000 guineas, on the match between the Marquis of Rockingham's Malton, and Lord Bolingbroke's Gimmerock.

Oct. 16 It is reported that a change will speedily be made in the great office of an household at the west end of the town, and that the same change will be productive of many other alterations not only in that, but in other departments.

Some further removes of the higher officers in several departments of the government, it is said, will take place very soon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Canton (China) to his Friend in London, by the Valentine, dated June 20 1765.

AT the end of last Month we had remarkable high tides, which swept away above four thousand houses in this neighbourhood; and swallowed up a whole city, with ten thousand of its inhabitants, in the next province, where the water rose above thirty feet."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 12.

By the Captains Reece and Davidson, who arrived last week, from Barbados, we received a Stamped News Paper of the 23 of November. It being the first Stamp which had shewn its ugly form in this province, in the Evening it was exposed to public view at the Coffee House, and then suspended, not by a golden, but an iron chain, to which was affixed a pair of hand-cuffs, in the middle of the room; the Company, which was very large, then formed a circle, and fire was set to the paper, with a wish it might be the last ever seen in America, to which the whole Company gave their hearty approbation by three huzzas.

A letter from Barbados says, they are determined to seize all vessels coming without Stamp Paper—May they be without provisions till the stamp duty is repealed. May St. Christophers never want what North America can assist them in.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Barbados, dated November 4, 1765.

"The cruel Stamp-Act now begins to stamp away our Money. It is an Act highly destructive of American Liberty, and every loyal Patriot ought to enter his Protest against it. The spirited Conduct of the North-Americans, on this Occasion, has ranked them among the foremost Sons of Liberty. Loud Complaints have been made by us against the West India Members in Parliament;—their tame acquiescence to this Act, is a clear demonstration that Amor Patriæ, for which the Roman Decii fell, possesses but a small place in their Hearts. Barbados, above all the other West India Islands, will be ruined by this Law. The Stamp-Duties are all to be paid in Specie; and We have such a Scarcity of Cash, that when Twelve or Fifteen Thousand Pounds is annually sent Home for Stamp-Duties, our Trade must inevitably perish."

By Capt. Kennedy, from Edenton, in North Carolina, which he left the 14th ult. we learn, that no stamped Paper had then arrived there; and that Mr. McCullough, the Gentleman who was first appointed Distributor of Stamps for that Province, had not only resigned that detestable Office; but that one Doctor Huston, who had been fixed on since as the Officer, had also declared, he would have nothing to do with an Office that was so disagreeable to his Country. Capt. Kennedy was cleared out as usual; and all other Business going on in the customary Way, the General Court being sitting when he came away.

N E W - Y O R K, December 16.

Thursday last arrived here from Quebec in 20 days, Capt. Blow, by whom we have the very disagreeable intelligence of the Stamp-Act having taken place in that province; he has bro't a stamp let pass with him from Gov. Murray, which was the day after his arrival stuck up in the Coffee House, where numbers with dejected countenances went to see the same. It bears the same stamp with an English bill of lading, with the word AMERICA, at the top, and at the bottom, V. SHILLINGS: The words of the Pass in manuscript.

B O S T O N, December 23.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, on Wednesday the 18th Day of December, 1765,

VOTED Unanimously That Mr. Samuel Adams, John Rowe, Esq; Thomas Cushing, Esq; John Riddock, Esq; Samuel Sewall, Esq; John Hancock, Esq; Joshua Henshaw, Esq; Benjamin Kent, Esq; and Arnold Waller, Esq; be and hereby are appointed a Committee to sign and present the following Memorial to His Excellency the Governour in Council; and that Jeremy Gridley, Esq; the Hon. James Otis, Esq; and John Adams, Esq; be applied to as Council to appear in Behalf of the Town in Support of said Memorial.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

To His Excellency the Governour, in Council.
The Memorial of the Town of B O S T O N.
Humbly shew,

THAT Your Memorialists having a just Sense of the Value of the British Constitution of Government, under which they have enjoyed all the blessings

of civil Life, cannot but be deeply affected, when the Channels thro' which these Blessings are derived to us are obstructed; which is at present our unhappy Case. The Courts of Law within the Province, in which alone Justice can be distributed among the People, so far as respects civil Matters, are to all Intents and Purposes shut up; for which your Memorialists apprehend no just and legal Reason can be assigned.

We have always understood, that the Law is the great Rule of Right, the Security of our Lives and Property, and the best Birthright of Englishmen: Under these Apprehensions we make our humble Application to Your Excellency in Council, with whom the executive Power within the Province is constitutionally lodged, that You would be pleased to give such Directions, to the several Courts and their Officers, as that under no Pretence whatever, we may be any longer deprived of this invaluable Blessing: And your Memorialists pray that they may be heard upon this most important Subject by their Council learned in Law. And, as in Duty bound, they ever pray, &c.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The Meeting was adjourned to Saturday following, at which Time they again met, when the Committee informed the Town that they had presented the above Memorial, and had a hearing by their Council in the Law, before his Excellency the Governour and Council upon the subject Matter thereof the Evening before; they then delivered to the Town a Copy of the Resolutions of the Honorable Board thereupon; which being read, was unanimously voted to be unsatisfactory; and after some Debates the Meeting was adjourned to Thursday next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, in order to consider what further legal Steps shall be taken to obtain Redress of the Grievance complained of.

The following Piece, tho' but a Fragment from a London Print of the 17th of October, 1746 shews the Sentiments of some at home about the Massachusetts-Bay and American Colonies at that Time; and may serve as a Contrast to some Performances at this Day—The giving it a Place in your useful Paper, will serve the Public, and gratify your constant Reader.

D. J.
The Remainder of the LETTER inserted in Yesterday's Paper.

LET us then encourage that old English Spirit, so conspicuous in our New England Settlements; let us, by every Method we can, promote their Prosperity; it's our Interest to do it, and but a just Reward for their Great and Heroic Services. Even Envy itself must own they deserve the Reward of their Mother Country; and there can be none so stupidly wicked, as to do any Thing to discourage the Northern Colonies, but such as are Enemies to Great Britain. On the contrary, every Well-wisher to the English Nation will do his utmost to reward the great Services of the Colonies, by reviving their declining Trade, now in danger of sinking; for without some extraordinary Support from the Crown, those Colonies will be incapable of doing such future Services. How ridiculously weak, and extraordinarily wicked must those be, that endeavour to crush the Colonies in America? sure none but the worst Enemies to the British Constitution. Do our Friends the Dutch discourage their Settlements Abroad? No, they do all they can to encourage them? Do the French do any Thing to discourage their American Settlements? No, they do all they can to support and increase them; for every prudent Nation knows the Prosperity of their Foreign Plantations is a Benefit to themselves, and with true Wisdom, esteem the Wealth of their Subjects Abroad their own Riches; and shall not Great Britain form the same Judgment, and pursue the same Measures, in regard to her American Dominion; from whence she receives the greatest Benefit, being the best Branch of her Trade? To the Plantations we are obliged for our vast Fleets and Merchant Ships; 'tis their Produce has enabled us to support our Trade in Europe; brought the Balance of some Countries in our Favour that were once against us; and it is by them we must expect to maintain a Figure in the Commercial World: Wherefore Great Britain (and all that wish well to her) must, and will rejoice in the Prosperity of her Colonies; for as they increase, the Advantage to the Nation will increase; and if they are diminished, the British Strength is diminished also.

To the above Advantages may be very justly added the Settlements of New England, without any Expence to the Crown, entirely at the Expence of the Inhabitants, and even supported and maintain'd by them, without so much as the Charge of one Military Man, and but seldom a Station'd Ship to guard their Coast. If I remember right, the Success, a 20 Gun Ship only, station'd little more than one Year since the Declaration of War with Spain; a great Hardship to the Inhabitants of the Massachussetts Government, who have not only been a Barrier to the other Governments by Land, but their Guard by Sea, for 70 Years, and at the Expence of many Lives of their young men; the greatest of all Injuries to an Infant-Country.

* The Conquest of Louisbourg and its Dependencies, are doubtless here more especially intended.

85 Grenville & Vide page 170. & 177. vide page 178. 1111111111 Vide the ad. pa. 53.

This Morning the Boston Packet, Captain Marshall sail'd with a fair Wind, for London; with whom went Passengers the Rev'd Messieurs Whittaker and Occum, Missionaries for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen; and Mr. Thomas Brownfield, of this Place, Merchant.

We hear from Easton in the County of Bristol, that a certain Justice of the Peace in said Town, in Conversation said, that he would not give the Life of his black Dog to prevent the Stamp Act's taking Place; accordingly he had the Mortification to find his black Dog shot the next Morning.

It is said most of the Judges of the Common Pleas, the Gentlemen of the Law, and the Clerks of the said Court in the County of Suffolk, are clearly of Opinion, that Necessity has no Law, and that as Stamps are not to be had, thro' no Fault of their's, that it is their Duty to proceed as usual without them.

It has been positively said, by a Person of Rank, that all the Courts in this Province, from the Necessity of the Thing must and will all go on, proceed in the usual Form without stamped Papers, which cannot by any Possibility be come at were there any fond of them.

We hear that his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, having great Scruples of Conscience against executing the Office of Judge of Probate without stamped Papers, on Saturday last informed the Governor and Council, that his Brother *Ezra Hutchinson*, Esq; had no Scruples about the Matter, and desired Leave to deputize him to act under him as Judge of Probate for one Year, which Request was granted. So 'tis hoped by this Expedient, Business will soon go on swimmingly in the Probate Office.

The Custom-House in this Town is now opened for the Clearing out of Vessels, a Certificate being given, That Stamp-Papers are not to be had.

We hear from Ipswich, that on Monday last died there the Hon. *John Choate*, Esq; one of His Majesty's Council for this Province, Judge of Probate, and one of the Justices of the Inferior Court for Essex County.

We hear that Governor Rogers has a Salary of £ 600 a Year Sterling, and has Orders to draw on General Gage at New-York for upwards of £. 5000 Sterling for his past Services. — Mr. Potter has a Salary of £. 200 Sterling per Annum.

In one of the Prints of the 17th October we find his Excellency Governor Bernard's Speech in Council, on the 5th of September last. The Providence Gazette Extraordinary of Saturday, August, with the Motto Vox Populi, Vox Dei, underneath, Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty, quoted, but without Remarks. The Resignation of Mr. Ingersoll Stamp Distributer of Connecticut. The Account published in our Paper of September 5th of the Destruction of his Honor the Lieut. Governor's Mansion House &c. No Remarks in Print made in England on our Affairs, since the Accounts had been receiv'd.

Extract of a Letter from the Southward.

"You may depend on it, Robert Ogden, Esq; Resigned his Seat as Member, and consequently that as Speaker, to avoid an Expulsion, and to pacify the People, more especially his Townsmen. So far he has acted prudently. He delivered in a canting Apology for his Conduct, which has been published; how much Truth there is in it, the Gentlemen of the Congress can best tell."

Messrs. PRINTERS.

IN reading the printed Case of Forsey and Conningham, published at New York, it gave me singular Pleasure to find all his Majesty's Council, the Judges of the Supreme Courts, and all the Gentlemen of the Law, contending for the Liberty of their Country, against the illegal Attempts of Lieut. Gov. Colden. What a Contrast this, to the State of most other Provinces?

The Piece directed to GLORIA MUNDI, sign'd H, came too late for a Place in this Paper.

The GENTLEMEN of The CADET COMPANY,

ARE hereby Notified that their

Quarterly Meeting will be held on Tuesday next, at the Bunch Grapes Tavern, King Street, at 6 o'Clock, P. M. — They are desired to be punctual in their Attendance. Boston, 21st December, 1765.

Taken by Execution, and to be Sold on Friday next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, at the Exchange Tavern in King Street. — The Lighter called the *Nightingale*, with her Appurtenances, as she now lies at *Point Shirley*. An Inventory to be seen at Time of Sale. — Also a Quantity of Duck to be sold at said Time.

If Charles Harding, of the 42d Regiment of Royal Highlanders, will come to Samuel Grant, of Boston, Esq; he will be informed of something greatly to his Advantage.

N. B. He will have his Pardon and Discharge.

Caleb Blanchard Has just Imported in [Capt. Jenkins from L O N D O N : TEA by the Chest or

smaller Quantity — Spices, Poland Starch, Muffs and Tippets, Ermine and Squirrel Trimming for Cardinals black and coloured Satin p'a'n and Sprigg'd — scarlet Snail & Trimming — Laces — new Trimmings, black Cravats, Russia and English Duck — With many other Goods too tedious to mention — all at the lowest Advance.

William Fisher,

in Cornhill, Boston;

HAS Imported in the

Friendship, Capt. Jenkins, who is just arrived from
L O N D O N :

A fresh Assortment of English
GOODS, which he sells at the CHEAPEST Rates.

John Cunningham

Has Imported in Capt. Scott, just arrived from London,

A Fresh Assortment of GOODS,
suitable to the Season, which he will sell at the cheapest
Rate for the Cash, at his Shop the second North of
School Street, in Cornhill — Amongst them are,

LOW priz'd Broad
Cloths, Bayes,
Beaver Coatings
Double Camblets
Sprigg'd Mecklenburgs
Yd-wide Worsted ditto
Yd-wide Birds eye Stoffs
Green, cloth colour'd and
Strip'd Cambleteens
Devonshire Kerseys
Black Cardinal Silks and
Trimmings
Black figur'd Sattins

Lack English Taffatays
Scarlet Cloth
Millinets, Dressiens,
Cloth colour'd and Pink
Brolioes
Irish Camblets
Colour'd Crapes
Calamancoes
Grizetts
Womens Sattin
Hatts and Bonnetts
Silveretts.

Robert Jenkins, Terminus,

Has Imported in the Captains Marshall and Scott,
from L O N D O N,

A large Assortment of Winter

Goods, among which are half yard and yard wide plain and sprigg'd Popplins, plain and striped Camblets, Irish ditto, worsted and silk brocade'd ditto, rich Grizetts, Brunets, Mecklenburgs, coloured Grapes, Callimancoes, with a Variety of other Articles, too many for an Advertisement — All which he is determined to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, at his Shop lately improved by Mr. Thomas Symmes, at the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.

Choice Indian-dress'd Deer Skins,
to be Sold opposite Admiral Vernon's Head in King-
Street.

T O B E L E T T

A Warehouse with a good Cellar
belonging to it, adjoining to Mr. Nathaniel Loring's
Store near Faneuil-Hall; late in the Occupation of
Mr Jonathan Dowse; the Terms may be known by
enquiring of the Printers.

HAVING received a Request from a Number of
the Proprietors of the Township of New-
Boston, so called, lying back of North Yarmouth, in
the County of Cumberland, to act on the following
Articles, viz. To see whether they will make Sale of
the Rights of such Proprietors as shall then appear to
be deficient in paying their Taxes: Whether they
will choose a new Clerk, as the present Clerk has
removed at a Distance from Boston: To choose such
Committee as shall be judg'd necessary for transacting
the Affairs of the Propriety: To determine upon such
Methods as may be thought needful for securing the
Proprietors in their several Rights as they were
formerly drawn by them, and fully confirming all Votes
that have passed for that Purpose, as the Records of
the Propriety are lost: To choose a Committee to
settle the Accompts of the Treasurer, and do whatever
else may be thought necessary for promoting the Set-
tlement: — THESE are therefore to Notify the Pro-
prietors of said Township, to meet at the British
Coffee-House in Boston, on TUESDAY the 21st Day
of January next, at Four a Clock in the Afternoon,
to act upon the Articles aforesaid, and such other Mat-
ters as shall be judg'd for the Benefit of the Propriety.
WILL^m STORV, Prop^rs Clerk.

Boston, December 20, 1765.

Whereas the Great and General

Court in *Boston*, in February 1763 did grant or order
that a Tax of One Penny per Acre should be laid on
all Lands lying in *Warwick*, in the County of Hamp-
shire, being private Property for three Years succe-
ssively; and we the Subscribers having assented the
third or last Year's Tax on said Lands pursuant to
Grant or Order of Court, and committed said Asses-
ment to Mr. James Ball, Collector of Taxes in said
Town: These are therefore to notify the Proprietors
and all Owners of Land in *Warwick* aforesaid, that
except they pay said Assessment, or their Tax respec-
tively, to the said James Ball, Collector, in said
Warwick, their Lands, or so much of them as will
pay said Tax and Charges, will be sold at Publick
Vendue on Wednesday the twenty sixth Day of March
next ensuing at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, at
the Dwelling-House of the said James Ball, Innholder
in said *Warwick*, and so from Day to Day said Vendue
to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments,
till the Whole be sold that shall then remain unpaid.

Dated at *Warwick*, Benjamin Conant,
December 3d, James Ball,
1765, Jeduthun Mgrs^r Att^rs

A Quantity of choice Indian
CORN, to be Sold by James and Thomas Ivers —
Also, Leaf and brown SUGARS.

To be Sold in *Milton*,
FORTY Acres of choice Land,
with 17 Acres of Wood-Land, and three of
Salt Meadow, about 7 Miles from *Boston*: Inquire
of Edes & Gill.

T O B E S O L D,
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.
European Goods of various Sorts,
Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Shalloons, Camblets, Calli-
mancoes, Checks, Irish Linnens, Caps, Handkerchiefs,
Hatts, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, Tables
Chairs, &c. Silver Watches, &c.

To be Sold at Publick VENDUE,
By Moses Desbon,
At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite
the West End of Faneuil-Hall,
Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,
Broad Cloths, Half-Thicks, black Russell, Camblet,
Rattens, 3 4, 7 8 and yard wide Irish Linnens,
3 4 7 8 yard wide and 6 4 Checks, Linnen Handker-
chiefs, Stript Hollands, Bedtic, Caps, Buttons, Buck-
ram, Snuff, Paper, Household Furniture, Wearing Ap-
parel, Silver Watch, &c. &c.

N. B. Constant Attendance given at said Room.
At the New Auction-Room now kept by
ELIAS DUPEE,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
To morrow, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.
European Goods, Household Furniture, Wearing
Apparel, good Watches, Books, &c.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,
By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;
This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening.
Chest of Drawes, Tables, Hockabuck, Checks,
Irish Linnens, Garlix, Rattens, Kerseys, Broad
Cloth, German Serge, Paper, Threads, Mens and
Womens Hosc, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Silver Watches,
Books, Feather Beds, and sundry other Articles.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON. ENTERED IN.
Oakes and Wallis from *Louisbourg*; Renton from
St. George's; Scott and Jenkins from London.

CLEARED OUT.
Berril for Appledore; Pepper for Halifax; Man-
shall for London.

OUTWARD BOUND.
Oakes for Nova-Scotia, Langworthy for R. Island,
Arwood for Halifax, Smith for New York & Phila-
delphia, Morey for Virginia, Scott for London.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last
Seven Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Eight.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week,
Monday, 2 m. aft. 8 Friday, 36 m. aft. 11
Tuesday, 58 m. aft. 8 Saturday 27 m. aft. 12
Wednesday, 50 m. aft. 9 Lord's-day, 16 m. aft. 1
Thursday, 42 m. aft. 10 Full 27 Day 2 Morn.

* Query whether He was too singular to share the Profits? I trow not, a vide pa. 208.
vide page 211. & For not Signing with the other Commissioners at the Congress &c
& vide the last pa. 153.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for the sale and disposal of lands in the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent and Dominica, have fixed their Office in Kingston in the island of St. Vincent; and desire that all letters for them may be addressed accordingly. By Direction of the Commissioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

Dominica, August 8. 1765.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS several of the twenty five Persons to whom Governor Dalrymple granted town lots, in Charles-Town have not laid their grants before the Commissioners, as required to do by several Advertisements; Publick Notice is therefore given, that all unclaimed lots whereon houses have not been built, and for which the proportion of the money stipulated by Governor Dalrymple's agreement to be paid for Madam Fourcau's pasture shall be unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be considered as forfeited, and sold by public auction; and those persons who have made their claims and produced their grants, are required immediately to pay seven pounds ten shillings, currency, to Mr. GREG, the secretary, that sum being each person's respective share of the said purchase money, when they may receive the certificates to enable them to procure grants under the great seal of these islands.

By Direction of the Commissioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

DOMINICA, July 31, 1765.

BY THE KING'S AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for the sale and disposal of lands in the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent and Dominica, have resolved to hold the sales of land for the ensuing year in the several islands that are the object of their commission, at the following times, that is to say,

On Monday the 17th day of February next, the sale will commence in the island of Dominica. The lots will consist chiefly of estates abandoned by the French in different parts of the island; plantation lots in the levels of Becry, Roseau and Layou, and in the neighbourhood of Prince Rupert's Bay and Grand Bay; and several town lots in different places.

On Thursday the 10th day of April next, will be put up to sale, some houses and lands in the island of Grenada.

On Tuesday the 6th day of May next, will commence the sale of lands in the island of Tobago, where several plantation lots in the neighbourhood of Great Courland Bay, Great Rockley Bay, Barbados Bay, Grand River Bay, and Charrapusc Bay, will be put up to sale. And,

On Wednesday the 28th Day of May next, will commence the sale of lands in the island of St. Vincent, where will be put up to sale, several plantation lots in the level of Morne Agareu, & in the quarters of Chateau Bellair, and Ouachilabau, mostly of a very excellent soil and adapted for sugar plantations; and several town lots in different places. And also will be put up to sale, in the island of St. Vincent, at the same time, what plantation lots remain unsold in the island of Tobago. Advertisements descriptive of the situation and soil of each allotment, shall be published as soon as possible.

The terms and conditions on which the said lands will be sold are, That no person shall be permitted to purchase from the Crown, either in his own name, or in the names of others in trust for him, more than allotments to the amount of five hundred acres in the island where the lands lie, or more than three hundred acres if in the island of Dominica.

That the highest bidder for each lot shall be declared the purchaser, who shall thereupon pay down 20 per cent. of the whole purchase money, and six pence sterling for each acre of which his lot shall consist, to defray the expence of surveying the same; whereupon he shall receive a bill of sale, and a certificate from the Commissioners, of his being the highest bidder; upon producing which bill of sale and certificate, to the Governor General of the Grenades, and the neutral islands, or the commander in chief for the time being, he shall be entitled to a grant in fee simple (under the seal of the islands) of the lands by him purchased, and take possession thereof; such grant to be registered in the Secretary's office of the respective island where the lands lie.

That in case of fraud, collusion, or other contravention to the King's instructions, or not otherwise, the grant shall be revocable, for the space of twelve months from the date thereof, by the Lord High Treasurer, or the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the time being; but if not revoked within that term, the same shall then be absolute; if revoked, notice thereof shall be immediately given and the money returned to the purchaser with the usual interest of the island; and compensation also made for all sums of money which shall bona fide have been laid out for clearing, improving or building, on any part of the lands contained in such grant, to be ascertained by arbitration.

That of the purchase money remaining due, ten per cent. more than the twenty per cent. above mentioned,

shall be paid with in the first year after the date of the bill of sale, ten per cent. the second year, and twenty per cent. every successive year, until the whole shall be paid; but in default of any of the said payments, the lands shall be liable to be forfeited, and again sold, in order that the King may be first paid, and the residue shall be the property of those before intitled to it.

That from twelve months after the date of the grant, the purchaser shall clear away at the rate of five acres in the hundred annually, until one half of the cultivable land shall be cleared, under a penalty of five pounds sterling per annum for every acre not cleared in pursuance of this condition.

That for every hundred acres of cleared land, the purchaser is or shall be possessed of, he shall keep thereon one white man, or two white women, under a penalty of forty pounds sterling for every white man, and twenty pounds sterling for every white woman that shall be wanting; and pay an annual quit rent of six pence sterling per acre, on whatever cleared land he has purchased, or shall clear in pursuance of the conditions required.

That all payments shall be made conformable to the King's instructions to the Receiver, in good gold specie, to be taken by wright at the rate of three pounds eighteen shillings and three pence sterling per ounce; and bonds shall be given to him by the purchasers for the payments of the several instalments.

That a reservation shall be made to the King of all gold and silver mines, which are now, or may hereafter, be discovered in the said islands.

By Direction of the Commissioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock Square;

Choice Jamaica Sugar by the Hoghead, Barrel or Hundred;—a small Parcel of Good Cocoa and Coffee,

in Barrels;

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf;

Best Bohea, Green and Hyson Tea, by large or small Quantities;

Narraganjet Cheese by the 100lb. or single Cheese, Good Rice by the Cask, Philadelphia Flour.

Choice Table Fish, sweet Oyl by the Barrel, Gallon and Bottle;

Alfo, best Florence Oyl by the Chest or Flask;

Fine Pigtail Tobacco in pound and half lb Rolls;

Best Dutch Bedticks; Sets Brushes, also neat Hearth Brushes, with long Handles;

Linseed Oyl by the Cask.

Best 3-threaded Twine for Seines or Nets—and all Sorts Groceries as usual, by Wholesale or Retail.

W. B. A few Bags choice Fleeces Wool, a Quantity of good split Peas in Bags, and a few Tons Redwood, to be sold very cheap for Cash at said Store.

Henry Lloyd,

Hereby Notifies his Customers and others, That he has removed his Store from the Long-Wharff, to his House in King Street, next Door below the Royal Exchange Tavern, where he has to sell,

Linseed Oyl just imported, best

London Wool Cards, Hosiery, Sperma Ceti Candles warranted pure. *Hawthurfs*, Patapasco and Elk Ridge Pigg Iron, Anchors of various Sizes, cut Whale Bone, Starch, Bohea Tea, French Prize Indigo, &c. &c.

A small Quantity of *Narraganjet* CHEESE, of the best Daries.

NOTICE is hereby given to

ALL the BRETHREN of the Most Ancient and Honourable SOCIETY of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS—That the Right Worshipful MASTER and BRETHREN of St. Andrew's Lodge, (Held in Boston by Legal Authority) propose to Celebrate the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, on FRIDAY the 27th Instant, at FREE MASONS HALL, where a general Attendance of the Members are desired.

Tickets to be had of Brothers

GEORGE JEFFERDS,

AND JEREMIAH WEBB.

Likewise at the *Masons Arms*.

To be Sold on Reasonable Terms,

A Topsail Schooner, of about

92 Tons, *Newbury* built, well found, about a Year old, (and a prime Sailor) which hath made three Voyages to the West Indies, whose Bottom is free from Worms. For Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Henry Loughton*, Merchant.

TO BE SOLD,

The Dwelling-House of Mrs.

Elizabeth Ridgway, situated in Cornhill, next Door to Mr. *William Greenleaf's*; 1. quire of

Leonard Jarvis,

Thomas Gray,

Thomas Pitts.

To be Sold cheap for English Goods, **THE Hull** of a very likely and

well built Ship, completely finish'd, of the following Dimensions, 57 Feet Keel, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet Beam, 10 Feet 10 Inches Hold, and 4 Feet between Decks. She is built of the best white Oak Timber and Plank. For further Particulars enquire of *John Lowell*, near Dock Square. *N B.* The above Vessel was Cleared out before the first of November.

WHEREAS the Subscriber intends soon for Europe, he desires all Persons who have any Accounts open with him, to settle the same.

JAMES GARDINER.

Boston, December 14. 1765.

To be sold, the Houses and Lands

which formerly belonged to Mr. *Isaac Brown*, deceased, lying in *Waltham*, upon the Country Road, leading from *Boston* to *Springfield*, and is now improved as a Public House of Entertainment, and for Trading. Inquire of Mr. *Nathan Brown*, who now lives on said Farm, and know further. *Waltham*, Nov. 18. 1765.

TO BE LETT,

A House in *Hanover-Street*, well accommodated; and a Man wanted that understands Farming, and can be well recommended, to take a very good Farm at *Halves*, near *Boston*; Inquire of *Edes & Gill*.

John Cochran, from *Glasgow*, late the Doctor's Mate in the second Battalion of the Royal Scots, hereby informs the Public, That he draws Teeth and Stumps, and likewise draws Blood in the safest Manner: He also practices Physick, which he learnt at the University of *Glasgow*. He is to be found at *Deacon Mayes's*, at the Sign of the Stays, South Side of the Court-House *Boston*; where Gentlemen and Ladies may have their Business done with Fidelity and Dispatch. *Boston*, Dec. 14. 1765.

Joshua Blanchard,

On Dock-Square,

Hath just imported by the *Boston-Packet*, Captain *Marshall*, from *London*; and sells at the very lowest Prices for CASH;

Brown and black Padufoys, pink

brown, cloth colours and blue $\frac{1}{2}$ Ell and $\frac{1}{2}$ Montua Silks and Lutesfrings, changeable and striped Lutesfrings, figured Lutesfrings and Breglies, Grizzets and Silveretts, Rose-colour and brown Ducares, rich crimson, white, blue and black sprigg Sattins, black and white plain Sattins, pelong Sattins of all Colours, all Sorts of Trimmings, Beaver Coatings, middling and coarse Cloths, drab Cloths, with a large and general Assortment of all Kinds of English and India Goods, usually imported, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.

N. B. Writing and Printing Paper, English Soles, Russia Duck, &c.

Imported in Captain *Marshall*, from *LONDON*,

Sundry good Silver Watches,

Pinebeck ditto, Eight Day Clocks, with Mahogany Cases; Silver Chains for Watches; best Silk Strings, Scals, &c. &c. to be Sold very cheap by

Gawen Brown,

In Kingstreet.

ANY Person who has a Sloop

Schooner or Brig, single or double Deck, from 70 to 110 Tons, that is not above two Years old, or thereabouts, and will dispose of her for a Variety of English Goods suitable to the Season, may apply at Capt. *Moses Bennet's* in Fore Street, opposite the Ship in Distress, North End of *Boston*, where they may hear of a Purchaser.

To be Sold, a remarkable stout

and healthy Negro Man, near 20 Years old, has had the Small-Pox, is honest and good tempered. Good Security will serve instead of Cash for said Negro. For further Particulars, inquire of the Prieters.

Boston, Printed by *EDES & GILL*.